

FOREWORD

This guide was developed for San Antonio Missions National Historic Park by the South Texas Rural Collaborative for Excellence in Science Teaching (RCEST) at Our Lady of the Lake University. These units were developed and have been field-tested by classroom teachers.

Purpose:

The guide will assist teachers to maximize the benefits of a trip to San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Interdisciplinary activities for middle school provide an integrated focus using water as a theme.

Topics:

The units include *Mission Settlement*, *Riparian Community*, *Water Quality*, and *Water Distribution*. The teacher may pick and choose the units that are best suited for the class. It is recommended that the students always start with the *Mission Settlement* unit. They will gain an understanding of the history and culture of the Spanish missions before moving to science and math topics.

Features:

- ◆ Activities are correlated with the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) in science, mathematics, social studies, and language arts.
- ◆ A graphic organizer links the activities in a web, providing coherence. This integrated learning web was used to develop the curriculum, instruction, and assessment.
- ◆ The instructional method includes pre-visit, visit, and post-visit activities, utilizing the 5E instructional model adapted from the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study.

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**National Park Foundation
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park
Los Compadres de San Antonio Missions National Historical Park
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Our Lady of the Lake University**

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Water and the San Antonio Missions supports many state curriculum requirements. Specifically, all activities are correlated with Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) in science, mathematics, social studies, and language arts.

The Integrated Learning Web lays out the curriculum visually. There are four (4) strands, or units: *Mission Settlement*, *Riparian Community*, *Water Quality*, and *Water Distribution*. The units are connected by six (6) threads that are common denominators in studies today: *Systems*, *Human Presence*, *Change Over Time*, *Energy*, *Structure*, and *Environmental Interaction*. You will notice that our “web” is not complete. Future plans call for completion the remainder.

The 5E Instructional Model was the choice of instruction method for ***Water and the San Antonio Missions***. This method allows the teacher to guide the student step-by-step through the discovery process without compromising basic information. Review the five (5) stages of Engagement, Exploration, Explanation, Elaboration, and Evaluation. The model also lists expected teacher behaviors and student behaviors.

General Rubrics are used throughout the units in the evaluation of the student. They can also be used as a self-evaluation by the teacher of his or her instruction. The Peer Evaluation form is included.

The video *Gente de Razón* is available from San Antonio Missions National Historical Park for loan. It can also be purchased through the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association Bookstore, located at Mission San José.

Each unit lesson is organized in the following format:

Unit and Lesson Number

Information on Grade

Subject

Duration

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS)

Charting the Course

Essential Terms

Big Idea

Objectives

Making Connections

Materials

5E Instruction*

Engagement

Exploration

Explanation

Elaboration

Evaluation

Blacklines or Worksheets

* All lessons have pre-visit, visit, and post-visit activities; however not all parts of the 5E Instruction will have these components

Unit Title

Lesson focus- the Big Idea is in the form of a question to be answered.

Lesson number

Materials needed for each activity in the lesson

Location of the activity is at the school

Location of the activity is at San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

Information on grade level, subject area, duration of lesson

Mission Settlement 3

Grade Level: 7
Subject Area: Social Studies
Duration: Pre-visit: 1 hour
Visit: 1 day
Post-visit: 1 hour
Setting: Classroom and Mission

Skills

7.AA. Create charts representing various aspects of Texas history.
7.21C. Organize and interpret information from charts.

Changing the Course

Students should have an understanding of the divisions of mission community life as presented in the chart (i.e. prior mission system, mission community, after secularization, and modern community). They should also have been exposed to the acequia system and what it entails.

Essential Terms

secularize, community, acequia

Objectives of the lesson

CHANGING OVER TIME

Big Idea

How have the population of the missions and the use of their water systems changed over time?

Objectives

Students will:

- Identify and record evidence of the mission's inhabitants and their use of water.
- Analyze their evidence for common threads and visible conclusions.

Making Connections

Mission settlements were established as a part of the Spanish colonial system. Spanish settlers also came to the area and many who stayed and many who did not. Missions were established to be mission communities, which were changing over time. Citizens were not citizens, but became citizens. Catholic missionaries were not missionaries, but became citizens. The French, it was hoped that these new citizens would defend Spain's territorial claims. It was equally essential that the mission inhabitants learn skills that would enable them to provide a living for themselves in their new environment. This led to the construction of permanent buildings and acequia (irrigation) systems. Many textbooks today argue that the plan for Spanish colonization, which included the mission system, was a failure. This is due, in part, to the fact that the missions were later secularized and, in some cases, the churches abandoned. What many fail to recognize is that the secularization of the missions was Spain's ultimate goal. Ideally, missions would exist for only ten years. It should also be noted that buildings, parts of the acequia system, and a rich Catholic community are still in evidence at today's mission sites. In truth, it can be answered that the Mission Indians did not disappear, but can be seen in the faces of those in the surrounding community who are their descendants.

5E Instructional method for this part of the lesson

Background information in order to present a cohesive lesson

TEKS to be covered, prior knowledge or skills needed by the student before undertaking this lesson, and vocabulary words to be covered

Materials

Exploration (pre-visit):

- video "Gente de Razón" available from San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

Elaboration (visit):

- "Evidence of the Mission's Inhabitants and Water Usage" chart, SSA

Engagement (Pre-visit):

Ask students to hypothesize about what happened to the Mission Indians. Write responses on the board.

Exploration (Pre-visit):

The video can be viewed on site at the Visitors' Center at San José, but it is recommended to be used pre-visit.

- Watch the video "Gente de Razón" available from San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.
- Look back over responses and discuss additional information from video.

Alternative: The line may be substituted for Exploration or Elaboration, or

Location of the activity is at the school

Page number

Location of the activity is at the school

Elaboration (Visit):

Students will work in groups of three to record evidence of the mission's inhabitants and their water usage. A chart is provided.

In 1978, Missions Concepción, San José, San Juan, and Espada became San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. The National Park Service, through cooperative agreements with the State of Texas and the Archdiocese of San Antonio, began full time management of the four missions while maintaining separation of church and state.

Indigenous people under the supervision of Franciscan friars became the inhabitants of missions. They dug an acequia system used to irrigate crops, and constructed buildings. For a period of 50 - 60 years the missions prospered. At the end of the missions were secularized with the churches remaining. The remaining Indians received a portion of land as their own. In the early 1800s was a period of unrest. Mission not distributed at the time of secularization were leased or sold to people and retired soldiers from the presidio. In 1824, under the Republic of Mexico, the missions were secularized. In the 1850s-1900s Catholic religious took charge of the mission churches. Local inhabitants included Mexican, Alsatian, German, and Italian settlers. In the mid-1900s, Mission Indians had returned to the mission churches.

Elaboration (Post-Visit):

As a class, share and discuss the students' findings. It is helpful if a teacher provides a large chart on the board overhead to consolidate their findings.

Assessable Conclusions:

The buildings, acequia system, and church and its religion are three constants that began in the Mission period and still exist today.

- There is little evidence of the secularized period. This is because during restoration most of it was removed.
- There is evidence of water usage across the ages, acequia, well, and running water (flush toilets, etc.).
- Mission Indians did not disappear, but can be seen in the faces of their descendants in the community.

Notes:

White space to make personal notes

REPRODUCTION/PHOTOCOPYING POLICY

All materials contained in this curriculum and its appendices may be duplicated for any instructional or educational purposes.

5-E INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Engagement: Mentally engages and motivates students with an event or a question.

Exploration: Hands-on/minds-on activities.

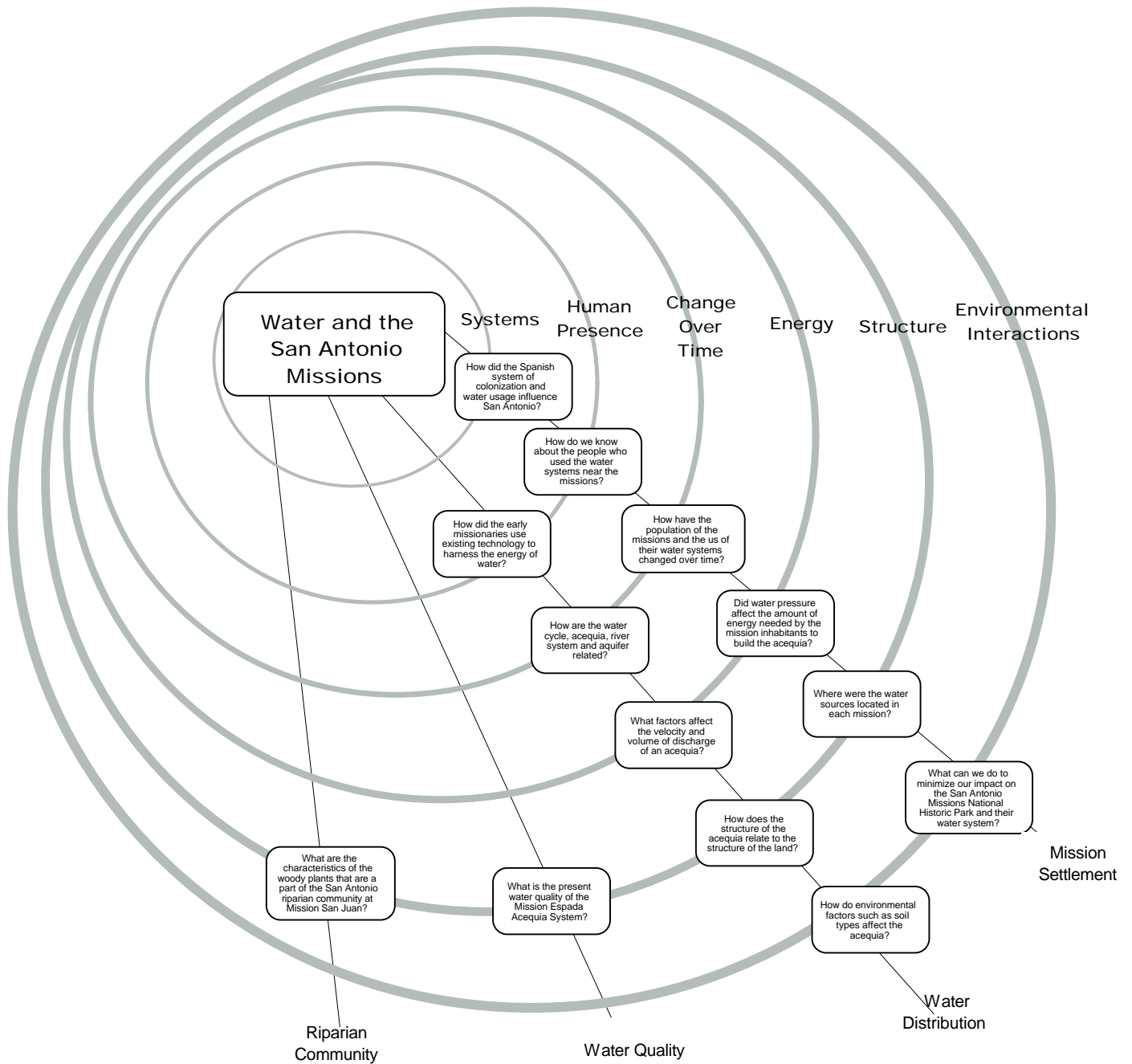
Explanation: Helps students to provide reasonable solutions and answers.
Encourages them to listen and to further question.

Elaboration: Events that help students apply the newly learned concept. Activities are used as vehicles to probe other unique situations.

Evaluation: Students demonstrate an understanding of the concept or skill. Events help students to continue to elaborate on their understanding.

Stage	Purpose	Teacher Behaviors	Student Behaviors
<i>Engagement</i>	The basic purpose of engagement is to help students make connections with what they know and can do.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivates • Creates interest • "Taps into" what the students know or think they know about the topic • Raises questions and encourages responses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asks questions • Demonstrates interest in the lesson <p>Examples: Puzzles, Current Issues, Discrepant Events, Situational Events, Mysteries, Movies, Poems</p>
<i>Exploration</i>	The basic purpose of exploration is to help students by providing a set of common experiences from which they can help each other make sense of the concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts as a facilitator • Observes and listens to students as they interact • Asks good inquiry-oriented questions • Provides time for students to think and to reflect • Encourages cooperative learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explores within the limits of the activity • Conducts activities, predicts, and forms hypotheses • Becomes a good listener • Shares ideas and suspends judgement • Discusses tentative alternatives
<i>Explanation</i>	The basic purpose of explanation is to help students describe what they have experienced and to explain how this new information fits in with what they already know.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages the student to explain their observations and findings in their own words • Provides definitions, new words, and explanations • Listens and builds upon discussion from students • Asks for clarification and justification • Accepts all reasonable responses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains, listens, and questions • Uses previous observations and findings • Provides reasonable responses to questions • Interacts in a positive, supportive manner

Elaboration	<p>The basic purpose of elaboration is to help students apply the concept to different situations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses previously learned information as a vehicle to enhance additional learning in science or in other areas of the curriculum • Encourages students to apply or extend the new concepts and skills • Encourages students to use terms and definitions provided previously 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies new terms and definitions • Uses previous information to probe, to ask questions, and to make reasonable judgements • Provides reasonable conclusions from evidence • Records observations and explanations
Evaluation	<p>The basic purpose of evaluation is to help students extend their understanding and to demonstrate knowledge of concepts and skills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observes behaviors of students as they explore and apply new concepts and skills • Assesses students' knowledge and skills • Asks open-ended questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding or knowledge of concepts and skills • Evaluates his or her own progress • Answers open-ended questions • Provides reasonable responses and explanations for events or phenomena



General Rubric 1

Score point 4 – Exceeds standard

Response may contain some minor flaws but clearly exceeds the standard. All requirements are met. Explanation contains details and all significant facts. Opposing views or alternate hypotheses are given and substantially argued. All grammatical errors present do not distract from presentation. All observations and facts are accurate and precise. Given inferences are supported by facts or data. Analogies are appropriate and supported. Synthesis of ideas is apparent.

Score point 3 – Meets standard

Response contains several minor flaws, but meets the standard. Most requirements are met. Explanation may lack some significant details or facts. Opposing views or alternate hypotheses are given, but some major arguments may be missing. Information is generally concise, relevant but may be difficult to follow. Grammatical errors may distract from presentation. Most observations and factual information are accurate and precise. Inferences are given, but may not be supported by facts or data. Analogies are appropriate, but may not be supported. There is some synthesis of ideas.

Score point 2 – Falls just short of standard

Response contains a serious flaw and falls just short of standard. Some requirements are met. Explanation may lack numerous details or is missing most significant facts. Opposing views or alternate hypotheses are given, but few if any arguments are given. Some information is relevant. Rambling or difficult organization may be present. Too many grammatical errors may distract significantly from presentation. Some observations and facts are accurate and precise. Inferences are given, but the facts or data contradict them. Analogies are not appropriate. Synthesis of ideas is attempted, but unsuccessful.

Score point 1 – Misses standard

Response is attempted, but seriously flawed and misses the standard. Few requirements may be met. Explanation is missing both details and all significant facts. Opposing views or alternate hypotheses are not present. Little if any information is relevant. Rambling style or total disorganization may be present. Grammatical errors may make the presentation almost impossible to follow. Few if any observations and facts are accurate and precise. Inferences are not given. Analogies are not attempted.

Score point 0 – Blank or unscorable

General Rubric 2

Score	Thoroughness	Clarity	Accuracy	Logic
4 Response may contain some minor flaws but clearly exceeds the standard.	All requirements are met. Explanation contains details and all significant facts. Opposing views or alternate hypothesis are given and substantially argued.	All information is concise, relevant and presented in an organized fashion. Any grammatical errors present do not distract from presentation.	All observations and facts are accurate and precise.	Given inferences are supported by facts of data. Analogies are appropriate and supported. Original synthesis of ideas is apparent.
3 Response contains several minor flaws, but meets the standard.	Most requirements are met. Explanation may lack some significant details or facts. Opposing views or alternate hypotheses are given, but some major arguments may be missing.	Information is generally concise, relevant but may be somewhat difficult to follow. Too many grammatical errors may distract from presentation.	Most observations and factual information are accurate and precise.	Inferences are given, but may not be supported by facts or data. Analogies are appropriate, but may not be supported. There is some original synthesis of ideas.
2 Response contains a serious flaw and falls short of standard.	Some requirements are met. Explanation may lack numerous details or is missing most significant facts. Opposing views or alternate hypotheses are given, but few if any arguments are given.	Some information is relevant. Rambling or difficult organization may be present. Too many grammatical errors may distract significantly from presentation.	Some observations and facts are accurate and precise.	Inferences are given, but the facts or data contradict them. Analogies are not appropriate. Synthesis of ideas is attempted, but unsuccessful.
1 Response is attempted, but seriously flawed and misses the standard.	Few requirements may be met. Explanation is missing both details and all significant facts. Opposing views or alternate hypotheses are not present.	Little if any information is relevant. Rambling style or total disorganization may be present. Grammatical errors may make the presentation almost impossible to follow.	Few if any observations and facts are accurate and precise.	Inferences are not given. Analogies or synthesis of ideas are not attempted.

MISSIONS OF SAN ANTONIO TIMELINE

- 1690** San Francisco de los Tejas was the first mission to be founded in Texas.
- 1690s** First Spanish expeditions for missions and presidios in eastern Tejas encounter a Coahuiltecan Indian encampment along the *Yanaguana*, now named the San Antonio River, near present Mission San Juan.
- 1718** Reestablishment of the failed mission, San Francisco Solano, at San Juan Bautista complex on the Río Grande, and renamed San Antonio de Valero. The founding of the presidio of San Antonio de Béxar for protection of the roads used for military movement, trade, and to supply of missions, running from the west (San Juan Bautista) to the east near Louisiana, and serving as a buffer against the French.
- 1719** East Texas temporarily abandoned when French invade from Louisiana. Soldiers and missionaries retreat to San Antonio River area near Valero.
- 1720** Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo founded along the San Antonio River, south of Valero. The only mission to be originally founded on this river. Established through efforts of Franciscan missionary refugee from East Texas, Fr. Antonio Margil de Jesús, and the patronage of the governor of the Province of Coahuila y Tejas, the Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo
- 1721** Soldiers and many missionaries return to East Texas to reestablish missions.
- 1722 – 26** Short-lived "sixth mission" of San Francisco de Nájera, in reality a sub-mission for San Antonio de Valero, is located near present-day Mission Concepción.
- 1727** Military inspection of the frontier forts by General Pedro de Rivera resulted in the closing and removal of several presidios in East Texas. Missionaries at three of the missions ask for permission to relocate since they are now vulnerable to enemy Indian attack.

- 1730** Missions of San José de los Nazonis, San Francisco de los Neches (originally San Francisco de los Tejas), and Concepción transferred to the Colorado River area in the vicinity of modern-day Austin, Texas.
- 1731** San José de los Nazonis, San Francisco de los Neches, and Concepción relocated to their present locations on San Antonio River area with name changes. San José de los Nazonis became Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Francisco de los Neches became Mission San Francisco de la Espada, and Concepción became Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña. Sixteen families from the Canary Islands arrived to establish the civilian community of Villa de San Fernando
- 1740s – 1780s** Permanent stone structures built at each mission, including churches.
- 1740s** Acequia or irrigation systems for each mission's farmlands constructed including Espada's dam and the aqueduct across Piedras Creek.
- 1794** Mill outside the north wall at Mission San José built to grind wheat.
- 1794** San Antonio de Valero fully secularized, no longer a mission, and is used for military purposes.
- 1794** The four other missions are partially secularized with the missionaries remaining as the churches' priests.
- 1810 – 1821** Period of disturbance and unrest; Mexico fights for independence from Spain. Mission lands gradually rented, leased, and sold to retired soldiers and townspeople. Mission buildings are used for civilian housing and for troops. Later damaged and used for stone salvage to construct other buildings.
- 1824** Remaining four missions are fully secularized under the Republic of Mexico.
- 1836** Siege of the Alamo (Mission San Antonio de Valero) during the Texas war for independence from Mexico.

1850s – 1900s Missions under various religious orders:

San José -- Benedictines

Concepción -- Brothers of St. Mary

San Juan and Espada -- Father Bouchu, secular priest

Early 1900s St. John`s Seminary includes church and some of the grounds of Mission Concepción.

San Juan and Espada -- Claretians

1905 Daughters of the Republic of Texas save Alamo (Mission San Antonio de Valero) from complete destruction and begin to oversee its care as a Texas State Historic Site.

1920s – 1950s San Juan and Espada -- Redemptionists
San José -- Diocesan priests

1930s – 1960s Franciscans return to the missions starting with San José.

1920s – 1940s Restoration and rededication of church, granary, mill, and walls at Mission San José.

1941 Mission San José declared a Texas State Historic Site and a National Historic Site.

1940s – 1978 Mission San José becomes a state park.

1960s Restoration at San Juan and Espada. Espada Aqueduct declared a National Historic Landmark.

1978 November 10. Legislation signed into law by President Jimmy Carter creating San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

Early 1980s National Park Service begins operating San Antonio Missions National Historical Park according to establishing legislation and Cooperative Agreements with the State of Texas and the Archdiocese of San Antonio.

- 1995** Transfer of a 99.2-acre site of Rancho de las Cabras, mission ranch for Espada, at Floresville, Texas, to the National Park Service and San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Planning for Rancho de las Cabras begins with communities in Floresville and San Antonio.
- 1996** May 20. Dedication and opening of 12,000-square foot park visitors' center at Mission San José.
- 1998-** Preservation of historic missions continues.